

# Newport Mercury.

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## The Mercury.

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## Local Matters.

### THE MERCURY ALMANAC

The Mercury Almanac for 1922 is now being prepared at the Mercury Office and will be ready for issue about Christmas time. This will be the 47th year of this interesting and valuable publication, and it promises to be larger and better than ever before. It has many times been pronounced by experts in different parts of the country to be the finest and best publication of its kind issued in the United States.

### THANKSGIVING DAY

Thursday proved to be very disagreeable day for Thanksgiving, the moist snow of Wednesday evening being followed by a cold drizzle which continued throughout the day. All out-of-door sports that had been scheduled for the holiday were indefinitely postponed, because of the inclement weather, and most people kept shut up indoors. Nevertheless, the holiday spirit prevailed and there were many family reunions which brought good cheer.

There were special services at many of the churches in the morning, although the congregations were about of the usual size. In the evening there were a number of dances, both public and private, and the movie houses had good audiences.

The annual Thanksgiving Day dinner for the news and messenger boys of the city, provided through the generosity of Mrs. Fred W. Vanderbilt, was served at Masonic Hall in the afternoon, under the auspices of the King's Daughters, and there was no lack of demand for accommodations at the tables which groaned under the weight of the bountiful good things. Mrs. T. Fred Kaull was in charge, as usual, and that everything passed off smoothly was due to her untiring efforts, backed by the assistance of a large number of willing workers. Rev. John Howard Denning, rector of St. George's Church, gave a short address and music was furnished by an orchestra headed by Mr. Charles A. Hall.

In many family homes the traditional turkey was replaced by less expensive foods, the price of turkey this year being the highest on record, from 60 to 70 cents a pound being an average price. Although there are reported to be millions of turkeys in cold storage the dealers were apparently disposed to hold them back in order to keep the price up. It is hoped that there may be reduction in price before Christmas.

The annual meeting of the Newport Ministers' Union was held on Monday, when Rev. Harold S. Capron was elected president, Rev. Wilbur Nelson vice president, and Rev. H. J. Johnson secretary-treasurer. The executive committee consists of Rev. W. H. Desjardins, Rev. J. D. Hamlin and Rev. A. T. Peters.

There was a fire at the Training Station last Saturday evening, one of the deserted wooden shacks being destroyed and others being threatened. The Station fire department was able to handle the fire and to confine the blaze to the one building. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The wedding of Miss Helen Nolan, daughter of Mr. Augustus Nolan, and Dr. John L. Healy, took place at St. Augustine's Church on Thursday, in the presence of a large gathering of relatives and friends.

### SUMMER PROPERTY CHANGES

It is generally believed that next summer will see a considerable revival of summer activities in Newport. Several large houses that have not been opened for a considerable time will probably be occupied by their owners. Some properties have already changed hands and more are in negotiation, and even though the depreciation on real estate appears to be large the fact that the houses will be occupied instead of standing vacant will mean a great deal for Newport.

The sale of the Brooks property to Mr. and Mrs. John Asprey means that this handsome and valuable estate will be re-opened after many years, and it will doubtless be the scene of some large entertainments.

"Marble House," on Bellevue Avenue is receiving some renovation and the indications are that it will be occupied another season, perhaps by its owner and perhaps not. Mr. Moses Taylor is spending a great deal of money on his new residence at the Glen, and when that is ready for occupancy it will probably mean considerable for the business men of Newport.

With the elimination of some of the taxes that the wealthy people have been compelled to pay for several years, our summer residents will feel able to spend more money on entertaining in Newport, which should result in increased prosperity for Newport business men.

Another important change of real estate has also been announced this week, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Eppley having purchased the beautiful E. D. Morgan property known as "Beacon Rock." This is one of the most attractive estates in Newport, having a wonderful location overlooking the harbor and bay. It was built by Commodore Morgan a number of years ago, and has generally been occupied by the family during the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Eppley have been residents of Newport for several years, but hitherto have occupied rented houses, their first season being spent at "The Moorings" on Halidon Hill, while Mr. Eppley was Commander in the Navy during the war. Recently they have occupied the cottage at 125 Rhode Island Avenue. For several years Mr. Eppley has conducted an electro-chemical laboratory on Sheffield Avenue where the most delicate work is done. Both Mr. and Mrs. Eppley have taken a deep interest in Newport and have entered heartily into every activity that has seemed worth while.

### NAVAL OFFICERS GRADUATE

A class of twenty-five naval officers was graduated from the Naval War College last Saturday and received their diplomas at the hand of Rear Admiral William S. Sims, president of the college, provided through the generosity of Mrs. Fred W. Vanderbilt, was served at Masonic Hall in the afternoon, under the auspices of the King's Daughters, and there was no lack of demand for accommodations at the tables which groaned under the weight of the bountiful good things. Mrs. T. Fred Kaull was in charge, as usual, and that everything passed off smoothly was due to her untiring efforts, backed by the assistance of a large number of willing workers. Rev. John Howard Denning, rector of St. George's Church, gave a short address and music was furnished by an orchestra headed by Mr. Charles A. Hall.

Many of the officers in the class have already left Newport with their families to take up their new duties to which they have been assigned following their graduation.

The U. S. S. Alameda, which was scheduled to sail from Newport next week bearing the mail for the naval vessels in foreign waters, was badly damaged by fire at sea a few days ago. In consequence, orders have been issued for the U. S. S. Sapo to take her place with the mail, and the latter vessel will sail from Newport on December 8.

Mr. George K. Brown, a member of a stock company now playing at a local theatre, took an overdose of medicine at his boarding house on Clarke street early Wednesday morning. He was found on the street by a policeman and hurried to the Newport Hospital, where his condition is not regarded as serious.

The steamship Nervier, from Antwerp to New York, put into Newport harbor last Saturday for a supply of coal. After taking on about 100 tons she proceeded for New York.

The case of Benjamin T. Peck vs. Bryant & Bateson of this city has been dismissed from the Supreme Court for lack of prosecution.

Mr. Andrew P. Quinn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew K. Quinn of this city, has been admitted to practice at the Rhode Island bar.

The December session of the Superior Court for Newport County will open in this city on Monday, December 8.

### NEW FERRY SUGGESTED

While the voters of the town of Jamestown some time ago turned down the proposition to loan money to the Ferry Company for the building of a new steamer to improve the service on the ferry, the proposition is by no means dead. A proposition has been put up to several Newport financial institutions to loan the necessary amount, on the ground that the improvement in service would be of as great benefit to Newport as to Jamestown. It is possible that some means may be found to finance the steamer before the opening of another season.

There is also another proposition for a ferry boat to run as an opposition line, or possibly as an auxiliary line. A number of property owners in Newport and Jamestown, representing large interests, have been making a careful study of the situation for a number of months, and there is a possibility that they may put on a ferry service of their own, to cover both the East and West ferries. The traffic on the regular Jamestown ferries has been carefully checked up during the busy period, with a view to ascertaining what the possibilities for lucrative business may be. Terminal facilities have been located in Newport, Jamestown and Saugertown, and while no purchases have been made, it has been found that property is available in every place.

There is no question but that better ferry service is urgently needed, and whether it comes through the established ferry or an opposition line does not seem to make any material difference to the business interests of Newport. Touring autoists passing through New England have learned to avoid the ferry because of the congestion and interminable delays and there is no doubt but that Newport as well as Jamestown has suffered.

### BEACH COMMITTEE REPORT

The Chamber of Commerce committee on Easton's Beach, of which Dr. H. P. Beck is chairman, has made its recommendations to the Council Commission on the Beach, and the latter body is now studying them in preparation for the completion of its report. In some respects the recommendations coincide with those of other bodies, and in some they are radically different. The committee has made a careful study and a thorough investigation of other beaches and presents what it considers for the best interests of the city as a whole.

The most radical recommendation of this committee is that legislation be sought to authorize the creation of a commission of five, to be appointed by the Mayor, to have full authority to lease the Beach but that no lease shall run for a longer term than five years. The report further recommends that this commission consider the re-leasing of the Beach for a short term, with its present buildings only, after they have been made properly sanitary, and that the city rebuild and develop the Beach, using fireproof construction only.

The committee believes that the main purpose of Beach development should be for bathing and athletic sports, etc., the amusements and concessions being strictly limited.

A plan of development is presented, going into the matter at much detail, and it is urged that the town of Middletown cooperate with the City of Newport in that portion of the Beach which lies across the town line. It is felt that the whole Beach should be considered instead of stopping at an arbitrary municipal boundary.

At the meeting of the Members Council of the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday evening, there was a full discussion of the general condition of Newport and it was generally agreed that the necessity for a hotel was of the first importance. It has seemed impossible to induce anybody to build a hotel for Newport and the members were told plainly that it is now up to the citizens and business men of Newport to act for themselves.

A naval man named Thomas H. Dee is being held in \$500 bail for a hearing in the District Court on a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon. Wednesday night there was a cutting affray followed by an altercation in the Apollo Lunch Room, in which two local men were painfully cut by a razor. Dee was locked up and pleaded not guilty to the charge when arraigned in the police court.

There seems to be a likelihood that the bill introduced by Congressman Burdick for a survey of that portion of the harbor south of Long Wharf will be passed by Congress. This is the initial step toward a thorough dredging of that portion of the harbor in order to provide additional landing places, of which the city is greatly in need.

### UNITY CLUB

The first dramatic reading of the fall season will be staged before the Unity Club in Channing Parlors next Tuesday evening, when members of the Club will present "What Happened to Jones," a farce in three acts, under the direction of Mrs. Alvah H. Sanborn. The play is screamingly funny, and should prove highly entertaining to the audience. One great advantage in this play is that there is no change of scene during the entire evening, thus avoiding the tiresome waits between acts that frequently accompany the setting on of intricate scenes.

The cast for next Tuesday's reading includes the following: Jones (who travels for a hymn-book house) John C. Hass; Ebenezer Gooley (a professor of anatomy) Alvah H. Sanborn; Anthony Gooley, D. D. (Bishop of Ballarat) Henry C. Wilkinson; Richard Heatherly (engaged to Marjorie) Charles M. Callahan; Thomas Holder (a policeman) Arthur H. Peckham; William Bigbee (an inmate of a sanatorium) Henry R. Taber; Henry Fuller (superintendent of the Sanitorium) William H. Holt; Mrs. Gooley (Ebenezer's wife) Mrs. Louise G. Green; Cissy (Ebenezer's ward) Mrs. Winona S. Carr; Marjorie (daughter of Ebenezer) Mrs. Dorothy K. Quinn; Mervin (another daughter) Mrs. Meta A. Slocum; Alvina Starlight (Mrs. Gooley's sister) Miss Almyra Coffin; Helma (Swedish servant girl) Mrs. Alta C. Sanborn.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN

The weekly meeting of the board of aldermen was held on Wednesday evening, because of the holiday on Thursday. President Hughes presided and considerable business was transacted.

Mrs. Annie R. Cummings presented a claim against the city for damages to the amount of \$325. She claims that a retaining wall on her land on Bedford Avenue was damaged by an overflow of water caused by a culvert of insufficient size which was installed by the highway department. The matter was referred to a committee for investigation.

Bids were opened for repairs to several fire stations and the contract for the carpenter work went to Benjamin H. Tanner and for painting to Armistead Hurley.

A large amount of routine business was transacted and many licenses were granted.

### OLD GRIST MILLS

Mr. Charles P. Coggeshall of Brookline, Mass., formerly of Middletown, died, leaving a very interesting address before the Newport Historical Society at its regular quarterly meeting on Monday afternoon, his subject being "Old Rhode Island Grist Mills." This topic was one with which Mr. Coggeshall was very familiar and his address treated upon the matter of old mills very exhaustively. It was a surprise to many of his audience to learn the location of some of these mills, practically in the center of what is now the City of Newport. Out on the Island, of course, there were many windmills, as well as some run by water power, and only a few are now remaining.

Mr. Coggeshall was given an unanimous vote of thanks for his very interesting address.

### AMERICAN LEGION

At the regular meeting of Newport Post of the American Legion, the following list of officers was nominated to be balloted upon at the next meeting:

Commander—George H. Fitzgerald. Vice Commander—Emil E. Jemal. Adjutant—George H. Laird. Financial Officer—Arthur P. Jenkins, Jr.

Service Officer—William H. Huntington.

Chaplain—Rev. Julian D. Hamlin.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Daniel James Conerton.

Executive Committee—William P. Sheppard, Jr., James M. Dwyer, Walter Curry, John F. Sullivan, John P. Nolan, Jr., Daniel McCoy, William Murphy, David J. Dugan, Joseph J. Josephson, Charles H. Hallendorf, and Norman Sayer.

Vice Admiral de Bon, a distinguished officer of the French Navy who has been in Washington to attend the disarmament conference, arrived in Newport on Thursday afternoon and has been the guest of Rev. Admiral and Mrs. William S. Sims at the Naval War College. He was accompanied by Capt. Frochet and Lieutenant Commander Oden'dall. In the evening a dinner was given in his honor by Admiral and Mrs. Sims, and on Friday there was a public reception at the Admiral's residence in the War College.

Mr. Howard Hilder, the well known landscape artist, has gone to Florida for the winter.

### MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

#### TOWN COUNCIL ORGANIZES

An organization of the town council for two years took place at the town hall Monday afternoon, when Henry C. Sherman was chosen President. The oath of office was administered by the Town Clerk to the five members, including Henry C. Sherman, John H. Spooner, Jr., Joseph A. Peckham, Almon P. Parker and Charles S. Ritchie. Henry C. Sherman was authorized to countersign the checks of the Town Treasurer.

Joseph A. Peckham was appointed a committee to let the town hall and to have the custody of the buildings and other property on the town house lot.

Complaint being made by Isabella Dring of unsanitary conditions existing on the premises of Amida L. Peckham, on Green Avenue, Charles S. Ritchie was appointed a committee to examine into the conditions complained of.

Howard R. Peckham was appointed a committee to procure a draft of an act to be presented to the General Assembly, authorizing the town council to appoint a Chief of Police.

He was also appointed a committee to procure the draft of another act, which would give to the towns and cities in the State a part of the fines collected for excessive speeding of motor vehicles on the highways.

Henry C. Sherman was appointed a committee to confer with the trustees of the Newport Hospital in regard to rates of compensation to be paid by persons treated at the Hospital.

A petition was presented by Major Henry W. Stiness of U. S. Infantry of the First Corps, Headquarters at Boston, in behalf of David I. O'Connor, asking the town council to request the Town Sergeant to withdraw the criminal complaint preferred by him in the District Court. On the evening of August 5, O'Connor in driving along the West Main Road with a high powered Cadillac automobile, ran over and killed Joseph Perry Farla and inflicted injuries on another man named Goulette. Ever since this accident occurred, O'Connor has remained beyond the boundaries of this State, to avoid arrest. The matter was laid before the Grand Jury at the October session of the Superior Court, but no bill of indictment was returned. Major Stiness read to the Council on Monday several affidavits taken without notice to the State, (ex parte), and given by individuals first to arrive at the scene of the accident or living in the vicinity. The Council voted to grant the petition.

Accounts were allowed and ordered paid as follows: Peckham Bros. Co., for constructing 770 feet of roadway on North end of Paradise Avenue, \$3314; Peckham Bros. Co., for extra work on Paradise Avenue, \$49.00; Joseph A. Peckham, for work on highway in Road dist. No. 4, \$31.90; G. Alvin Simmons, for work on Greene's Lane, \$40; Joseph L. Chase, for repairing bridge on Wapping Road, \$2.00; Charles Peckham, for making out deeds of burial lots, \$14; Herald Publishing Co., for advertising notice of canvass meeting, \$10.60; Wm. E. Whitman, for repairing cemetery gate, \$1.75; Newport Electric Corporation, for electric light at Town Hall, \$2.24; Robert M. Wetherell, for work in Middletown cemetery, \$32; William H. Layton, for services as engineer in laying out new road bed on Paradise Avenue, \$50; Pecker Braman, for premiums for insuring town hall and other buildings, \$142.18; Clifton B. Ward, for care of stray horse, \$5.60; New England Tel. & Tel. Co., for use of three telephones, \$7.86; Mary E. Manchester, for assistance in Town Clerk's office for five weeks, \$50; Paschal M. Conley, James W. Barker, Joseph F. Murphy and George Nathan Smith, for services as Supervisors, \$50 each, \$20.00.

Minor town officers were appointed for the present municipal year as follows:

Fence Viewers—Elisha A. Peckham, Howard G. Peckham and Percy T. Bailey.

Auctioneers—Edward E. Peckham, James A. Tabor, Jesse I. Durfee, Cemetery Committee—Charles Peckham, Frank T. Peckham and Robert M. Wetherell.

Town Sealer—Thomas G. Ward.

Postmaster—Thomas G. Ward.

Weighers of Neat Cattle—James R. Restcom, Restcom S. Peckham.

Public Weighers—Joseph F. Murphy, Edward J. Peckham, G. Alvin Simmons.



## Newport & Providence Street Ry Co.

Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence  
WEEK DAYS—\$50, 7.40, 8.50 A.M., then each hour to 8.50 P.M.  
SUNDAYS—7.50 A.M., then each hour to 9.50 P.M.

### THE GIRL, A HORSE, A DOG

Continued from Page 2

ton had acquired a sudden excess of caution, and was probably cussing himself plentifully for having been too loose-tongued with a perfect stranger in a Pullman smoker. He had answered my wife with a name, that meant just as much or as little as it had said "Alexander the Great," and that was precisely the amount of information he had intended to convey.

Whether or not Bullerton's memorandum agreement with my grandfather would be binding upon me as Grandfather Jasper's heir, was a question for the courts to decide. But one thing was certain—that is, granting all the assumptions; if he should find the mine and go to work on his unwatering scheme, he would have a grip on things that might be handsomely troublesome to shake loose.

After I had argued it out thus far the next step suggested itself in a jiffy. I must have a heart-to-heart talk with the cautious Mr. Bullerton, telling him who I was, and perhaps giving him a chance to join forces with me in the search, if it should prove to be my grandfather's mine that he was looking for. Grabbing this impulse by the neck, so to speak, I took the first train for Cripple Creek. The next morning, when I made inquiry, I found that Bullerton had left town, though where he had gone the bank folks couldn't say.

I had gone into the chase more than half for the sheer fun of it; pretty much as the dog runs after the stick you've flung into the bushes, and which he hasn't much hope of finding. But now it was appealing to me as more of a man's job. There was a legacy; and however valueless it might be in its present condition, it had once been worth nearly half a million—and might be again. And a half-million is a whole lot of money, when you come to consider it.

From what little the bank folks told me it appeared that Bullerton was fairly well known in Cripple Creek and the region roundabout. Therefore, somebody in the near vicinity must know more than I had as yet been able to learn about the manner of his disappearance and his probable destination. My job was to find the somebody.

About the time I thought I had exhausted all the combinations, I found the one particular Bullerton friend I was hunting for. His name, as I recall it, was Hilton, or something like that, and he was the superintendent of a big drainage-tunnel undertaking designed to uncover a lot of slumped mines on the hills above the tunnel site.

"I can give you a little information, but not much," was his answer to my inquiry. "Bullerton's big house on the subject of a lost mine—not an unusual disease in any mining country—and he has gone to hunt for it. He has a sketch map of the location, but nothing to tie it to. I didn't ask him where the location was—or rather, where he thought it was."

"Then, of course, you have no idea where his hunt was to begin?" I threw in.

"Only a guess. In our talk, he asked me if I knew anything about a place called Placerville, in the Red desert; what sort of a town it was, and if a man could outfit there for a prospecting trip. I took it from this that he might be heading for Placerville, though he didn't say that he was."

As you'd imagine, this was enough for me. The next morning I was back in Denver, figuring out the quickest way to get to Placerville in the Red desert. I hoped Bullerton was on the true seat, but was mighty afraid it he wasn't—in which case I, too, would go beautifully astray. But if he should happen to be on the right track, then I must beat him to the goal. True, he had a map to guide him, and was that much better off than I was. But, on the other hand, I had the girl, a horse and a dog.

### CHAPTER IV.

At the Back of Beyond.  
To my chagrin, the railroad ticket offices in Denver didn't know any such place as Placerville in the Red desert region, which was then, as now, traversed only by one railroad. The single "Placerville" they had listed was a station not far from Telluride, in quite another part of the state. Nor could the Mining exchange gentleman help me. However, he suggested that if I could find some old resident ("old-timer," was the word he used) whose memory reached back a ways, there might be something doing.

"Steer me," I begged; "I'm a half-orphan and a total stranger in Denver."

He laughed, and then thought for a minute, and said:

The Du Pont Powder people have been doing business here for a good many years, and they know the powder buyers all over the state. It's just possible that they could tell you. Suppose you ask at their office."

I went, forthwith; and the gentleman to whom I presented my card at the cashier's window had the dope.

The Red Desert Placerville, he told me, was strictly a "has-been." The placers had long ago been exhausted.

Say, young feller, you've got 'em bad," he commented. "But that'll be all right. Just you wait till we get to Angels, and then you can find out all these funny things you're so dead anxious to know."

and the place had afterward figured as a shipping point for some mine or mines on the desert slope of the Eastern Sierras. He was not quite certain, but he thought the name "Placerville" had been changed to something else.

As to the manner of reaching the "has-been," this, as he pointed out, was simple enough. There were through sleepers by way of the P. S. W. and Copah all the way to the Pacific coast.

Armed with this information, I quickly shook the dust of Denver (no slum here intended at the Queen City of the Plains) from my feet, taking a through ticket to Angels; and the following morning, when I ran my window shade up previous to turning out for breakfast, the train was rattling along over endless reaches of the dryest, dreariest, most barren-looking country that the sun ever shone upon; red sand, it appeared to be, with scattered bits of grass here and there and scattering bunches of what I afterward learned was called "greenwood." It was while luncheon was getting it self served that the train stopped to water the engine at the most desolate place that ever lay out of doors, I do think. The place was utterly deserted; there wasn't a human being in sight, either on the platform or in the street upon which the station faced; not even the bunch of loungers which usually materializes out of nowhere to see a train come and go. I was looking out of the window and wondering how anybody, even a hermit telegraph operator, could stand it to live in such a graveyard of a place when I got my shock.

It was a dog that connected up the high-voltage wires for me; a shaggy mongrel with his ears cocked and a red ribbon of a tongue hanging out as he jumped up on the high station platform as if to say "Hello, stranger!" to me. For, right down the center of that dog's face and dividing it as accurately as if it had been drawn by some mathematical draftsman, was a fine marking of a black half from a white half!

I was just taking a swallow of hot chocolate when the dog appeared, and it nearly choked me. Luckily, I got the swallow down before I saw the horse—a grasshopper-headed cow pony, saddled and bridled and standing hitched to a gnawed wooden rail in front of one of the tumble-down



"Him; Ticketed to Angels," He Muttered Half to Himself.

shacks. "Piebald" is a sort of an elastic word, as the dictionaries define it, and it might apply to almost any beast-markings out of the ordinary. But the horse I was gaping at fell easily within any or all of the definitions; it was a true "calico," white and light sorrel in grotesque patchings; unmistakably "piebald," if a purist in the use of the mother-tongue—like Cousin Percy, for example—wished to call it so.

Before I could rush back to the steward's gentry-box in the vestibule of the car our train was chasing along again.

"Hey!" I shouted; "what's the name of that place where we stopped to water the engine?"

"Death-sleep," I translated with a grin. "It fits, all the way down to the ground. What are the industries of Atropia?"

"I don't get you."

"Excuse me; I'll try to put it in simpler form. Why is Atropia?"

He appeared to have reached the conclusion that I was an escaped lunatic, safe enough, most probably & harmless one. He looked first at the little-colored slip sticking in my hat-band and then consulted a note-book drawn from his pocket.

"Him; ticketed to Angels," he muttered half to himself. And then to me: "Was you expectin' to have friends meet you at Angels?"

This was too much, and, anxious as I was to find out something more about Atropia, I felt it an imperative duty—fool-like—to do my small part toward enlivening a rather sad world. So I said, solemnly:

"I shall be met by a parade of the Angels fire department, in uniform, and with the apparatus, headed by a brass band. But this is irrelevant to the present burning question. What I am thirsting to know is why there should be a dog with a face half white and half black standing on the Atropia station platform, and a piebald pony hitched to the horse-rack on the Atropia public square."

That finished him. "Say, young feller, you've got 'em bad," he commented. "But that'll be all right. Just you wait till we get to Angels, and then you can find out all these funny things you're so dead anxious to know."

"Hold on a minute," I interposed as

he was trying to escape. "Atropia hasn't always been as dead as it is now, has it? What was its name when it was alive and able to sit up and take nourishment?"

"Hush!" he queried; and then: "Oh, I get you, now; it used to be called Placerville."

"Thank you; that helps. Now how much farther is it to Angels?"

"About twenty miles."

"All right. And when will there be a train coming back to this Atropia place?"

"Way-freight—tomorrow mornin'—eight-thirty out o' Angels."

"Good. Now if those fire people and the brass band don't miss me—" I couldn't resist the temptation to give him a final shot, and it hit the bull's-eye. As he edged away I could see by his expression that he still thought me crazy.

When I got back to my Pullman after luncheon I perceived at once that the train conductor had promptly passed the word about the episode in the dining car. The Pullman conductor evidently had his weather eye on me, and the negro porter shied every time he passed my section. This was rich, but if I could have known the tenth part of what was going to pop out of this Pandora box that I had foolishly dug up in the dining car, the amusement feature would speedily have been forgotten in a pretty strenuous effort to straighten things out while there was yet time.

I descended from the train at my ticketed destination of Angels, and found a typical mining camp of a slight street and a snowy, dusty dirtiness scarcely exceeded by that of the dead-alive Atropia. The first thing I saw on the station platform was my train conductor talking earnestly to a large, desperadoish-looking man whose greatest need was for a clean shave. By the manner of the two I saw that their talk was aiming itself at me; the railroad man was only too plainly warning the Angelo person that Angels the Blest had a probably harmless, but possibly dangerous, maniac in its midst.

Still I saw only the humoresque side of it and refused to be disturbed. Fired by the ambition to find some way of returning at once to Atropia, before the magic horse and dog should disappear, I tramped off in search of a place where I could leave my two grips. The place that offered, and the only one, was the "Celestial Hotel," and I wondered what sly wag had suggested the name, which was a double pun upon the name of the town and the fact that the tavern, half restaurant and half lodging-house, was kept by a Chinaman.

But I secured accommodation, and as I was turning to leave the restaurant-inn trouble loomed up in the shape of the heavy-shouldered desperadoish-looking person whom I had seen at the station talking with the train conductor.

"I'm onto you with both feet," he remarked, boring me with an eye that I could easily fancy might strike terror into the heart of the most reckless criminal. "I'm givin' you warholz right now that no funny business don't go in this man's town; see?"

"I'm quite harmless," I assured him. "Give me a little information, and I'll forthwith remove myself from the confines of your charming city. How far is it by wagon-road to Placerville-Atropia, and how can I get there?"

"My gosh!" he said gloomily; "two of you in the same dog-gone week!"

"Even so. When did the other one arrive?"

"Day before yester'day. He didn't look so much bushwhouse as you do, but I reckon he must 'a' been off his kahwoop, too; 't he wouldn't 'a' gone to Tropic."

"Let him rest in peace. Do I get my information?"

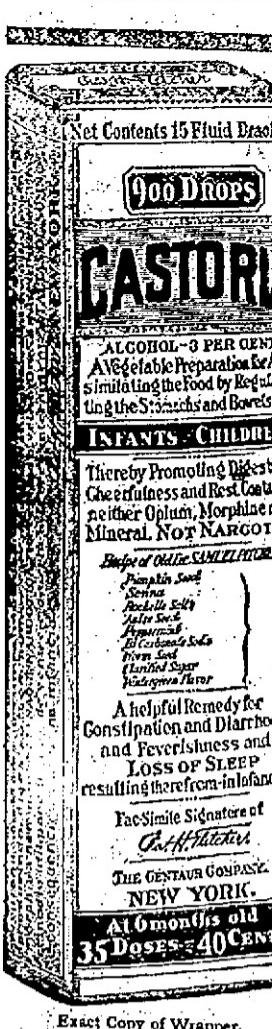
"Shore: we speeds the partin' guest. You've come upast your place. Twenty-one mile back; and the way freight'll git you there to mornin' mornin'."

"My gosh!" he said gloomily; "two of you in the same dog-gone week!"

"Even so. When did the other one arrive?"

"Day before yester'day. He didn't look so much bushwhouse as you do, but I reckon he must 'a' been off his kahwoop, too; 't he wouldn't 'a' gone to Tropic."

"I'll bring up an arm to show the pistiller that he had missed, and then the small car swing around the shoulder of the nearest hill and Angels became only a backward-flitting memory.



## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

### Mothers Know That

Genuine Castoria

Always

Bears the

Signature

of

*Chat H. Fletcher*

In

Use

For Over

Thirty Years

## CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Yard.

As the machine began to gather speed, I looked back. What I saw was a plenty. Three men, one of them,



What I Saw Was a-Plenty.

whom I took to be the telegraph operator, in his shirt-sleeves, came running up the station platform. The shirt-sleeved man was yelling and waving, something that glistened in the sunlight. Next I heard the distance-diminished crack of a pistol and a blunt-nosed bullet sang a whining little lullaby to me as it tore past.

I flung up an arm to show the pistiller that he had missed, and then the small car swung around the shoulder of the nearest hill and Angels became only a backward-flitting memory.

(To be continued)

Zeppelin's First Dirigible.

Zeppelin's first dirigible was 446 feet long. This huge airship was not merely a bag filled with gas. It was constructed with a rigid framework of aluminum alloy, within which were 17 separate chambers, having partitions of sheet aluminum between. In each chamber was a gas bag. These had a total capacity of 460,000 cubic feet of gas, giving a lifting power of 32,000 pounds. The entire framework of the ship was inclosed in a covering made of cotton and rubber, which was really merely a jacket to protect it from the weather.

Didn't Seem Right.

The famous scientist, Sir Archibald Geikie, although a Scot, was not above thoroughly enjoying a joke, even though it was against his countrymen. One he told himself is about an Englishman and a Scotchman who went to Egypt together and paid a visit to the pyramids. The Englishman was lost in admiration of the wonderful sight, and presently asked his companion for his opinion. The Scotchman shook his head sorrowfully. "Ah, mon," he said with a sigh, "what a lot of mason work not to be bringin' in any rent!"

Decidedly Not.

Even if you believe your wife likes to hear herself talk, it isn't wise to wake her when she talks in her sleep.

—Boston Transcript.

Leg Rolling.

Leg rolling meant originally the rolling of logs, after trees had been cut down, into a stream or into heaps. It was customary for the men of a district to assemble together for this purpose, and so log rolling afterwards came to mean, in American politics, that mutual aid which persons desiring different ends give to each other, in order to get their schemes carried through. It thus means reciprocal jobbing.

Located in His Coco.

"Speaking of odd similes," writes J. C. M., "you might also mention Swinburne's description of Osga in 'Cocquelet.' He had large, soft, brown eyes, like chocolate which has been in a warm place."

Persistent Superstition.

The superstition concerning a whistling woman and a croaking hen is now more regarded with greater respect than in former days. A foolish fisherman will on no account permit a whistling woman aboard his boat.

592 441118

...other women.

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign or domestic fabrics at per cent less than our regular prices. This is done in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 25. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,

184 Thames Street  
NEWPORT, R. I.

No Proof of Race of Giants.

Established 1763

*The Mercury.*

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Phone Telephone 131  
House Telephone 1010

Saturday, November 26, 1921.

The revenue bill as passed by Congress at the last moment before adjournment seems to be satisfactory to no one, not even to its framers. It is pronounced a sad piece of patchwork.

The high cost of labor is what is regarding the much needed building boom in all parts of the country. The housing problem in many of our large cities is growing more desperate every day.

Ten years ago Government 4% bonds due in 1925 were selling at 138. Today the 4 1/4% bonds are selling around 93, and this is nearly ten points higher than last year. It looks as though Uncle Sam's I. O. U.'s might again be worth something.

The public debt of this country is, in round figures, \$23,000,000,000. The interest on this vast sum costs every person in the country \$9.51 annually. If we add to that debt the amount owed by States, Cities and Towns, the sum becomes almost appalling.

With some 43,000 acres of land in New England planted with tobacco, it does not look as though the tobacco habit was dying out. Of this acreage, some 31,000 are in Connecticut, about 11,000 in Massachusetts, leaving about 1,000 acres for the rest of New England.

The lawyers and judges in Massachusetts are still scrapping and calling each other hard names. Now Attorney Allen, under indictment for some alleged misdeeds, comes forward and demands that the District Attorney, Pelletier, one of the numerous Boston candidates for Mayor, be removed from office as an "unfit person." The professional muddle in Massachusetts grows more slimy every day.

While we are told that the New England apple crop is much smaller than usual this year, the Western crop seems to be enough larger than usual to make up for the Eastern decrease many times over. The Pacific Northwestern States report a crop of 33,300,000 bushels. The shipments east are said to be 200 per cent, more than last year. There would seem to be no good reason for the high figures at which apples are selling in Eastern markets.

"Marshal Foch joins the bricklayers' union" is a flaming headline in a Sunday paper. Wonder how many bricks the Marshal is allowed to lay under Union rules. He has also taken out a card in the Masons and Plasterers' International Union. Besides all this he has been "Doctored" by fourteen colleges since he has been in this country. Reports said that he was very much exhausted on Saturday afternoon. No wonder! For a man seventy years old, and small of stature, he is being greatly overworked.

It costs the Government \$250,000 a year to maintain its President, but that is a mere bagatelle to the \$2,500,000 that it costs England to maintain King George. The President's expenses are divided somewhat as follows: Salary \$75,000; travelling expenses \$25,000; office expenses \$80,800. Contingencies take up the balance. President Harding is not an extravagant man and he is planning to cut down this annual outlay a considerable amount. Government officials say that President Harding for simplicity and economy, has set a world record.

## THE BUSINESS SITUATION

It is customary for some pessimists, speaking of the business outlook, to say that the United States cannot be prosperous until Europe recovers its normal condition. As it will be some years before Europe recovers pre-war prosperity, that makes the situation look blue to the average mechanic or business man. He feels in the grip of world-wide forces which he can't improve, and which his country as a whole can't modify very much.

Yet this point of view ignores the fact that our exports during recent years have been only about 10 per cent. of our total production. Before the war they were considerably less than that. Even under the depressed conditions prevailing during the first eight months of this year, the United States exported \$3,227,000,000 worth of products. Before the war we were running only about \$2,220,000,000.

Of course the recent figures look bigger because they are based on higher prices. But after price differences are allowed, the volume of exports today compares favorably with that existing before the war. And as our exports are only a small part of total production, we could lose a considerable fraction of them and not suffer seriously, if conditions were right.

It is worth while studying these figures a little, to refute the idea that this country must drag along for

years, without recovering its normal times, owing to bad conditions in Europe. If there are troubles in business here, they are principally due to some internal dislocation, some lack of a proper balance in our own affairs which our people should be bright enough to study out and remedy for themselves.

An increase of foreign trade would of course start things up a good deal in this country. But Europe is buying heavily of us today, so we must look nearer home for the difficulties that most impede the return of full prosperity.

## INTERPRETING THE ELECTIONS

The Democrats are boasting loudly about the November elections. The fact that they made gains in both Kentucky and Maryland, normally Democratic states, is about as significant as that the Dutch have taken Holland. Also much was made of Democratic gains in the New Jersey legislature, as the result of the prohibition issue. But as New Jersey has a strong "wet" sentiment, such changes have nothing to do with national politics. And as the New Jersey Senate still stands 16 Republicans to five Democrats, there does not seem much for the latter party to "holler" about. The big Tammany landslide in New York on the five-cent fare issue had nothing to do with party issues.

It was inevitable after the landslide of 1920, that there should be some reaction. Republican leaders are broad men, and they will not ignore such movements, and will ask themselves candidly if they have been at fault in any way. If it can be shown that party policy has been wrong in any respect, they will not stick by it with tenacious obstinacy, like some Democratic statesmen that could be named.

Much is said about the alleged inaction of Congress. But let no one think that Congress is going to the people in 1922 with a record of non-performance.

It may have been slow to act, but it has been in session only about seven months, and it has problems of appalling magnitude to deal with, which must be patiently investigated.

It is shaping a program of helpful legislation that will be put through during the next few months. It can not remove the awful load created by Democratic incompetence, but it can and will shift it somewhat so that it can be carried with less difficulty. Present indications are that the administration will achieve a superb triumph at the armament conference, which, if accomplished, will alone be sufficient to settle the elections of 1922 and 1924.

## THE DEMANDS OF THE CHARITIES

Many people, when asked to subscribe to such a public cause as the Red Cross, will make objection that they are "sick and tired of drives." During the war, they say, there was one long procession of solicitors asking money for public causes, and since the war, it has been about the same.

These people should consider how comparatively little people do in a personal way for the benefit of others. Our fathers and mothers who lived in country towns used constantly to go out to watch with sick people, sitting up all night after a tiresome day's labor. There were but few nurses then, and most of the labor of caring for the sick was done by this volunteer help.

People lived closer to the suffering and the poor in those days, and when anyone needed assistance everyone knew it, and took hold to help.

The spirit of hospitality was more prevalent in those times. Families would give a home for months and years to unfortunate relatives, freely supplying them with food and clothing. In country towns still people gather to the home of some sick man, and saw and split his woodpile or get in his crops. And they do these things gladly and find pleasure in serving others.

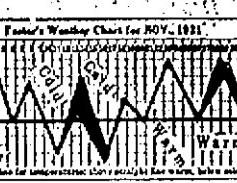
And yet there are folks living in towns and cities who get grouchy because a few times a year some solicitor comes around for some charity, which takes the place of all this intimate and personal service that people used to offer so freely.

People in these times are giving less than the old-timers used to. The trouble with many of us is that we are concentrating our thoughts on our own advancement and pleasure, so that appeals for a kind and generous spirit may not find us ready to do our part, or to enjoy the satisfaction that is to be found in giving.

## WHY CHILDREN "PLAY HOOKEY"

Formerly children who played Hookey, as the old-fashioned phrase goes, were apt to be adventurous youngsters who wanted to go fishing or do some stunt outside of their daily lives. But nowadays truancy is mostly the result of neglect. The Cincinnati school authorities have made a careful study of this subject, establishing a special school for children of this type.

Such absences from school, according to their investigations, are very apt to occur where the mothers have to work outside the home. A woman will leave early in the morning to do a day's washing or cleaning, and before she goes she makes the child promise to go to school. But frequently the child will break his promise and play truant, mostly as the result of a spirit of indolence and a desire for discipline.



## WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., Nov. 26, 1921.

The week centering on Dec. 2 will be warmer and the storms more severe than usual, the precipitation greater than the average of November and December, 1921. But don't forget I told you some time ago, November and December would bring less moisture than usual and that Winter grain would be damaged by dry weather, and damage has already reached Winter grain, the dry weather is here and we have only passed thru one of the two dry months. I have many letters complaining that my newspaper bulletins do not give all I know as far ahead as I could. You show me how I can live on it and I will publish in the newspapers—which is the only way to reach my people—my complete crop weather forecasts 3 years in advance. I absolutely know the causes of good and bad crop weather, for large sections, 3 years in advance and I am very close to correcting the few mistakes I have made for small sections.

Top of the warm wave of this storm will be in Alaska Nov. 29, western Canada 30, northwest America Dec. 1, on meridian 90, covering it from middle provinces from Canada to Gulf of Mexico Dec. 2. The storms will be one day later and first part of cold wave two days later. It will be a severe cold wave and the bottom of it will reach meridian 90 near Dec. 6. These storm features will sweep eastward across the continent in about two days after reaching meridian 90. Study the above carefully and you will get its benefit.

I did not make any mistake in my general forecasts of crop weather and crops of North America for any of the past five crop seasons. Fox small sections I did make some mistakes on rainfall and the little up and down, rather unimportant, temperature movements. But after 10 months of additional experiments with the weather records of the past 100 years, I now have these small errors nearly all corrected. Our North American crop weather and crops for 1922 will be the most important that will have occurred within 100 years. I absolutely know the causes and can approximate the general crop weather and crops of every continent.

The greatest opportunity that agriculture of North America ever had lies in the crop weather and crops of next year. It would damage my interests greatly if I did not tell the truth, but unfortunately I declare that, except one crop, three-fourths of North America will make good crops in 1922. Market prices of 1922 will surely be better than they are now.

The fruit crop of 1922 will be unusually important because of the great failure of 1921. For 1922 some late frosts are expected that should be provided against by preparing to make smoke fires between midnight and sunrise. These bulletins will announce the cold waves that are expected to be followed by frost killing frosts in January for southern sections, February for middle sections, and March for northern. Those interested in fruit should study how to protect it from frost.

Mr. Charles Williams of Providence has been appointed manager of the local theatrical syndicate to succeed the late Joseph Mack.

## Jazz Records and Song Hits

A289-\$1.00  
Fi-Fi-Fum—One Step  
Dancing H-ney-mo—Fox Trot  
A2819-\$1.00  
Just Another Kiss—W  
Ah There—Fox Trot  
A2883-\$1.00  
Mohammed—Fox Trot  
Afghanistan—Fox Trot  
A2895-\$1.00  
Bo-La-Bo—Fox Trot  
Venetian Moon—Fox Trot  
A2898-\$1.00  
Kid from Madrid—Al Jolson  
C-U-B-A—Kaufman  
  
We ship Records all over the country.

PLUMMER'S MUSIC STORE  
NEWPORT, R. I.

## Weekly Calendar NOVEMBER 1921

## STANDARD TIME

Sun	Sun	Moon	High Water
20	21	22	23
21	22	23	24
22	23	24	25
23	24	25	26
24	25	26	27
25	26	27	28
26	27	28	29
27	28	29	30
28	29	30	31
29	30	31	1
30	31	1	2
31	1	2	3

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
21	22	23	24	25	26
22	23	24	25	26	27
23	24	25	26	27	28
24	25	26	27	28	29
25	26	27	28	29	30
26	27	28	29	30	1
27	28	29	30	1	2
28	29	30	1	2	3
29	30	1	2	3	4
30	1	2	3	4	5

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
21	22	23	24	25	26
22	23	24	25	26	27
23	24	25	26	27	28
24	25	26	27	28	29
25	26	27	28	29	30
26	27	28	29	30	1
27	28	29	30	1	2
28	29	30	1	2	3
29	30	1	2	3	4
30	1	2	3	4	5

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
22	23	24	25	26	27
23	24	25	26	27	28
24	25	26	27	28	29
25	26	27	28	29	30
26	27	28	29	30	1
27	28	29	30	1	2
28	29	30	1	2	3
29	30	1	2	3	4
30	1	2	3	4	5

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
23	24	25	26	27	28
24	25	26	27	28	29
25	26	27	28	29	30
26	27	28	29	30	1
27	28	29	30	1	2
28	29	30	1	2	3
29	30	1	2	3	4
30	1	2	3	4	5

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
24	25	26	27	28	29
25	26	27	28	29	30
26	27	28	29	30	1
27	28	29	30	1	2
28	29	30	1	2	3
29	30	1	2	3	4
30	1	2	3	4	5

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
25	26	27	28	29	30
26					

## DOCTOR HERMES

Probable German Ambassador to the United States.



## HOUSE REJECTS HARDING'S PLEA

**Vote 201 to 173 Keeps 50% Levy as Set by Senate, 94 Republicans Joining Democrats.**

## PRESIDENT IS CRITICISED

**Reading of His Letter to Chairman Fordney Evinces Protest from Members of Both Parties—Harding Fails to Turn Surtax Tide.**

Washington.—Disregarding the expressed wish of President Harding the House voted 201 to 173, to accept the Senate amendment to the Tax Revision bill fixing the maximum income surtax rate at 50 per cent on incomes of \$200,000 or more.

Ninety-four Republicans, most of them from the Middle and Far West, joined with the practically solid Democratic minority in supporting the amendment.

Announcement of the result brought applause from both sides of the chamber, with some of the Democrats breaking into cheers.

Before the vote was taken the House listened to the reading of a letter from President Harding to Chairman Fordney, of the Ways and Means Committee, suggesting that the House and Senate compromise. The Executive said he still believed the original House rate of 32 per cent was " nearer to a just levy and the more promising one in returns to the public treasury," but that in view of the legislative situation he thought it "wholly desirable" that there be a compromise at 40 per cent.

Immediately after it became known that the President had written Mr. Fordney, spokesman for the "insurgent" Republicans said the letter would not affect the result. They had clinched a total of ninety-three Republican votes, of one less than was cast for the amendment.

Among the majority members supporting the amendment were Chairman Campbell, of the Rules Committee; Representative Green, of Iowa, ranking Republican, on the Ways and Means Committee; and Chairman Haugen, of the Agriculture Committee.

This vote settled the biggest issue between the House and Senate on the Tax Revision bill.

The intervention of the President in the tax revision fight—the second since the Ways and Means Committee began drafting the measure three and a half months ago—followed a visit to the White House of Representative Mouldell, of Wyoming, the Republican leader in the House. The President then summoned Chairman Fordney and Representative Longworth, of Ohio, of the Ways and Means Committee, and expressed his views on the surtax. These were supplemented by a letter to Mr. Fordney.

During the three hours' debate in the House, which was conducted under a special rule, the President was attacked for writing Mr. Fordney.

The roll call of the House gave the following ninety-four Republicans voting in favor of the Senate amendment to the tax bill settling the maximum levy at 50 per cent on income surtaxes.

Anderson, Andrews, Nebraska; Anthony, Barbour, Beck, Begg, Beecham, Bird, Boles, Brennan, Brooks, Illinois; Browne, Wisconsin; Burtness, Campbell, Kansas; Chalmers, Christopher, Clague, Classon, Cole, Ohio; Colton, Cooper, Wisconsin; Cranston, Curry, Davis, Minnesota; Denison, Dickinson, Dowell, Evans, Faust, Foster, Frent, Fuller, Funk, Gensouau, Graham, Illinois; Green, Iowa; Hansen, Hinch, Hull, Janes, Johnson, South Dakota; Kearns, Keller, Kelly, Pennsylvania; Ketcham, King, Knud, Kieczka, Kopp, Lampert, Lawrence, Linneberger, Little, McCormick, McLaughlin, Nebraska; Maloney, Moore, Ohio; Morgan, Murphy, A. P.; Nelson, U. M., Nelson, Ogden, Patterson, Missouri; Ramseyer, Reavis, Rhodes, Ricketts, Robison, Schull, Scott, Tennessee; Slaw, Sinclair, Snell, Speaks, Staford, Steenerson, Strong, Kansas; Summers, Washington; Street, Swing, Thompson, Tucker, Tawor, Voight, Volstead, Walters, Wheeler, White, Kansas; Williams, Williamson, Wood, Indiana; Yates, Young, Zihiman.—94.

**RADIO RANGE 10,000 MILES**

Harding's Message, Sent From Long Island, Carries to New Zealand.

New York.—A new world's record for long distance radio communication was made, according to the Radio Corporation of America, which announced that President Harding's message addressed to the nations of the world, was picked up in New Zealand, 10,000 miles away.

The message was sent from the new radio central at Rocky Point, on Long Island.

## HOWAT EXPELLED BY UNION

Four Thousand Kansas Miners Also to Be Ousted.

Pittsburgh, Kan.—A. M. Howat, mine union official, was expelled from the United Mine Workers of America. With him went 4,000 miners and those officials of his administration who recently were deposed on order of John L. Lewis, president of the International union, and who have kept the suspended administration alive several weeks in defiance of the International.

DETROIT.—The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has announced a general reduction in wages of about 30 per cent in 13 of the 26 of the company's mines in Colorado. The order affects 3,500 men.

PHILADELPHIA.—Formal notice was served on employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of a new wage reduction.

DELHI, India.—Nearly 700 Moplah rebels were killed in an attack on the Moplah post, which was repulsed by the Gurkha garrison. The Moplahs numbered 2,000. One British soldier and three were killed.

Re-opening of the case brought by New England railroads to obtain a larger taxation of revenue from Maine levied by them jointly with other railroads of the country was announced by the Interstate Commerce Commission on Nov. 22 for Dec. 1, 1922.

Discharged by the slaming of a door against its butt, a 12-gauge shotgun in the hands of Peter Mast of Standish, Mass., tore the clothes from the entire right side of James McMurphy, and blew off two fingers of his right hand, but left his thumb unscathed.

Fire starting in the kitchen of the Clean Shell restaurant, Haverhill, Mass., destroyed the building, a one-story wooden structure. The sum of \$200 was destroyed in the overcoat pocket of Walter D. McCutchen, owner of the restaurant, who was forced to run outside to save the rest of his clothes.

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## THOMAS PROCTOR

The Man in Whose Bed Abraham Lincoln Died.



## ANTI-BEER BILL PASSES SENATE

If President Signs, All Brew, Even for Medicine, Will Be Stopped Immediately.

## TEST TO SUPREME COURT

Prevents Importation of All Liquor Till Present Supply Is Smaller—Survives Hard Fight—Seizure Without Warrant Created a Storm.

Washington.—The Volstead supplemental enforcement measure eliminating the use of beer for medicinal purposes was approved by the Senate. The vote was 50 to 22. The result had for weeks been accepted as a foregone conclusion. The opposition strength did not exceed previous estimates.

The twenty-two Senators who voted to reject the conference report on the Beer and Wine Bill were Brandegee, Broussard, du Pont, Edge, Gerry, Johnson, King, La Follette, Lodge, McLennan, Penrose, Phipps, Pomeroy, Ransdell, Shultz, Shortridge, Stanley, Underwood, Wadsworth, Winslow of Massachusetts, Watson of Georgia and Weller.

The endorsement of the Senate completes action on the Beer and Wine Bill. It now goes to the President. The manufacture and sale of beer under existing regulations must cease immediately upon his signature.

The act is regarded by many legal authorities as unconstitutional. Test cases will be prepared at the earliest opportunity and the new law will be brought before the United States Supreme Court for an opinion.

Following the passage of the report, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, gave out a statement in which he declared:

"The passage of the Anti-Beer Bill is a victory for law, for enforcement, and it blots all hope for the return of both beverage and medicinal beer."

These are the high points of the act as outlined by Mr. Wheeler:

"It prohibits prescribing beer or malt liquor for medicinal purposes.

"Not more than one-fourth gallon of vinous liquor, or vinous and spirituous liquor separately or in the aggregate containing more than half a pint of alcohol may be prescribed in ten days."

"Physicians are limited to 100 prescriptions in ninety days, unless extraordinary reasons are presented.

"Preparations of spirituous or vinous liquor is prohibited until the amount on hand shall not be sufficient to supply the current need for non-beverage use.

"The tax on liquor stolen or destroyed shall not be collected from the owner or the loser if theft did not occur as the result of negligence or collusion or fraud on the part of the owner or person legally accountable for same.

"Private residences may not be searched without a search warrant. Officers who, without probable cause and maliciously, search any place without a search warrant are penalized. Persons who impersonate officers enforcing the Prohibition Act are heavily penalized."

Senators Stanley, Broussard and those who led the fight against the measure insist that its provisions can be construed to permit search and seizure without a warrant and that the Bill of Rights in the Constitution has been impaired, if not destroyed.

Senators Wadsworth and Brandegee made the concluding addresses in opposition of the bill, holding its provisions unconstitutional. Sterling and McKellar spoke for the measure.

If President Harding approves the act the Treasury will amend its present regulations to conform with it and the sale of beer as a medicine will be stopped forthwith. Officials of the department, however, anticipate that the question will be fought out in the courts on the constitutionality of the law before its final disposition.

At the White House officials declined to intimate what President Harding will do with the measure.

The St. John river is sealed with a solid ice bridge that, reports received in Bangor, show, extends without interruption from Fredericton, N. B., to Gagetown, 36 miles south, and the general belief now is that the 1921 season of navigation is definitely closed as from Nov. 15.

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# Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST

302 TILAMES STREET  
Two Doors North of Post Office  
NEWPORT, R. I.

## MARKETING POOR HAY BRINGS LOSS

Either the Producer or Shipper  
Suffers When Off Grade  
Product Is Sold.

## SHOULD BE FED TO STOCK

Advice on Keeping Grades Separated  
According to Commercial Standards,  
Baling From the Stack and Load-  
ing Into Cars.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Unless there is a scarcity of marketable hay or an unusual demand, the shipping of poor hay to market generally results in a loss either to the producer or shipper. When but little hay of inferior quality is arriving on a market, it is usually absorbed along with the good hay at a discount ranging from \$1 to \$2 per ton for each grade, each lower-grade selling at a discount of from \$1 to \$2 under the grade next above it.

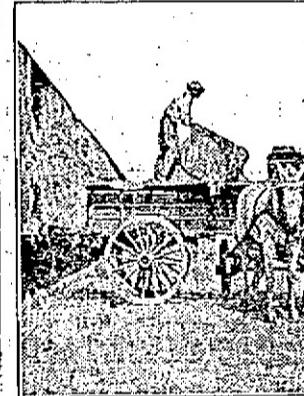
When receipts of low-grade hay are heavy, there is generally a wide spread in the discount, so that No. 2 hay frequently will not bring, within from \$5 to \$8 of the price at which the No. 1 grade of the same kind of hay is selling. Also a poor demand almost always results in heavy discounts on the lower grades and buyers show a preference for the better hay even at a higher price.

### Quality Sometimes Affects Grading.

Investigations by specialists in the bureau of markets and crop estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, show that when any hay-producing section has had unfavorable hay-making weather, which has caused hay to become too ripe or stained, or otherwise damaged, growers or shippers in that section are prone to lower their bids as to grade requirements. The best hay in the territory becomes No. 1, whether it fills the technical requirements of that grade or not; the lower grades are graded accordingly. This tendency toward leniency in grade interpretations is often communicated to or reflected in the neighboring markets, especially if there is no brisk demand.

Indeed, there are so many factors, which enter into the marketing of off-grade hay that it is very difficult for producers or shippers of such hay ever to obtain entirely satisfactory results, and the department believes that in most instances it would be a much more profitable procedure to use off-grade or damaged hay on the farm or to sell it locally to someone who has use for that particular kind of hay.

When it is not possible to dispose of the hay in this way and it must be marketed because of financial reasons or lack of storage, the department states that the employment of the fol-



When the Hay Has Been Baled and Separated Into Grades According to Quality It Should Be Loaded Into Cars With Equal Care as to Grades.

lowing suggestions for preparing and shipping the hay will result in more profitable returns:

### Keeping Grades Separated.

1. Grade your hay according to commercial standards rather than local ideas.
2. Load cars uniformly and invoice correctly.
3. Choose markets carefully relative to their demand for the kind of hay to be marketed.

When baling from the stack, hay on the top or sides that is weather-damaged should be raked or cut off. The hay near the ground at the bottom of the stack also is generally damaged too much to be baled with the good hay. Special care should be taken in trimming the stack to remove all damaged or stained hay. A little of this hay in a bale or car will cause a heavy discount, whereas it can usually be used on a farm in place of hay which will bring a better market price.

When the hay has been baled and separated into grades according to quality, it should be loaded into the cars with equal care as to grades. If not sufficient hay of one grade is available for a car, another grade may be loaded but should be segregated and not loaded promiscuously with the other hay. It is also a good practice to invoice the hay exactly, starting the number of bales of each kind.

A choice quality of hay will sell well in almost any market. Under present standards lower grades are more difficult to dispose of. Some markets have better demand for certain grades than others. It is important that the shipper knows at what market the best demand exists for the quality of hay he has to offer.

### Remove Smoke From Kettles.

Another way to clean and polish the outside of a kettle is to rub the exterior with a cloth that has been dipped in a mixture of water and sand. This will remove the smoke stains and make the kettle look like new again.

## COLORADO ADOPTS U. S. POTATO GRADES

Eleven States Now Use Federal Standards Officially.

New Division of Marketing in the Mountain State Also Is Preparing Grades for Apples and Other Kinds of Fruit.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Adoption of United States potato grades in Colorado has increased the amount of the crop marketed on this basis by more than 12,000,000 bushels, according to the August estimate of the bureau of markets and crop estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, and raises to 11 the number of states that have made the United States grades official. Although the use of the federal standards has been optional since the days of the United States food administration, they are now used officially for grading 90 per cent of the total crop and unofficially for 90 to 45 per cent more.

Following the lead of other western states, Colorado created at the last session of the legislature a division of marketing and provided for



Shipping Officially Graded Potatoes In Colorado.

the inspection of fruits and vegetables on the basis of state grades. The new division started work in July, and hearings were held in producing sections throughout the state for the purpose of establishing practical standards that would be satisfactory to the trade.

These conferences led to the prompt adoption of the United States grades recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture for potatoes, onions, cabbages, head lettuce, rough and washed celery, cucumbers and fresh tomatoes. State standards were also promulgated for beans, cauliflower and sacked vegetables.

Apple grades have been prepared also by the Colorado division of marketing, in co-operation with the bureau of markets and crop estimates, after a series of hearings, and grades for boxed and bulk stock will be announced in the near future. Owing to the late start of the work, the division of marketing will not attempt the inspection of peaches or pears this season.

The new work is receiving enthusiastic support from most of the growers and shippers, who feel that it will do much toward building up the reputation of Colorado products in the markets. Although the service is not yet fully organized, a total of 1,000 cars were inspected during the first month's operation.

## FRESH WATER IS ESSENTIAL

Importance of This Matter Is Not Generally Recognized as Its Value Demands.

A scrupulous mixture should be fed the poultry flock morning and night and light feed in the morning. All fowls will eat at night so they will go on the roosts with full crops. An abundance of fresh, pure water is needed. The importance of this matter is not so generally recognized as its value demands. It is not enough to fill up the water vessels in the morning—it will pay to give a fresh supply along with the evening feed. Grit and oyster shell are needed, for fowls on free range soon exhaust the natural supply of small, sharp stones that have any grinding value in the gizzard.

## COMMERCIAL SCRATCH GRAIN

Value of Any Mixture Will Depend Upon Its Composition and Quality of Grains.

A large number of commercial mixtures both of scratch grains and of ground grains are prepared for poultry feed, but the value of any mixed commercial feed depends upon its composition and the quality of the grains used in its preparation. If a grain mixture does not contain any grain and keeps on eating relatively little or fails to eat, it is better to turn him to a different kind of feed.

The average farmer buys scratch feed bagged and in sacks and with mill feeds and other grain and the like, which makes it necessary to mix them together to get the right quality for the quality of lay he has to rear.

### Use Less Jumbo Eggs.

In this case it is better to use smaller eggs, which are easier to digest and less likely to cause trouble.

The smaller eggs are easier to digest and less likely to cause trouble.

## FURS IN DEMAND

American Poultry Is Thrilling In Expression of Style.

Broadtail and Caracul Are the Strong Favorites to Keep Out the Chilly Blasts.

American furs are the beautiful creations of the age. They are so sumptuous, so luxurious and so thrilling in their expression of style. We are seeing lovely things made of American broadtail, that pressed lamb's skin in gray and tan shades. There are fur coats of this and wraps and long coats, each with its own beauty and style. One designer made a sport suit of broadtail that will open the purse strings of many a smart woman this season. It has a skirt made straight and rather short and tightly fitted—this all of fur, and lined throughout with satin in the sandy shade of gray, so that it will slip on and off around one's figure with the greatest of ease. Then there is a short and fitted coat made just as though it were made of tweed or some such ordinary material. It is the prettiest thing in the way of a suit but the American woman, always a lover of suits, has seen in a long, long while.

Then there are all sorts of lavishly expensive furs that the dealers are selling quite casually as though hard times had never been mentioned above a whisper. They would keep out the chilly blasts of Iceland, so warm and thick and so sparing of width are they. The most popular fur of the mo-

## DASH AND COMFORT COMBINED



To make this a most attractive costume navy diagonal serge is trimmed with rows of cardinal red silk stitching.

## GLOVES ARE IN MANY COLORS

Handcoverings for Fall and Winter Include Kid, Dogskin, Calfskin and Variety of Silks.

There is a declaration in the shows of new autumn and winter gloves—the kinds of groups and single pairs giving evidence that there is a code in the wearing of gloves just as there is a system in adaptation of costumes to social occasions and to practical uses. That the great majority of glove buyers do not exactly carry out the glove creed does not disprove the intention for specific uses in hand garb.

Gloves for street wear retain the old kid skins, dressed and undressed, the former varied in dull lustered surfaces and others with a slightly sheen in the finish. Dogsks are soft with a dull sheen—and now for a surprise in the announcement that calfskin is fashioned into smart street gloves of standard grades, dressed and undressed. The skin has been valued for driving gloves and for hard out-of-door uses—but now the skin is turned into a refined texture and appears in gloves for dress-up use.

Silk gloves are shown in profusion—they are to be a good deal used for evening wear, at the opera, theater, afternoon tea, and with the street costume. This fabric glove is so calming to the hand, so easily adjusted, that it steadily grows in favor.

The new silk gloves for street wear are double, with long wrists, and are heavily stitched on the back. They are shown in black, white, and in colors to match new fabrics. One pair is a reddish purple, a new fuchsia tone, and the back has three rows of black stitching. Silk gloves for indoor occasions are woven with a heavy thread and the fabric is single. Some of them have daintily embroidered backs. Evening gloves of kid are in all pale tones—white and cream are leaders, with black a close rival. Some of the black gloves have black stitching in mauve, red, orange, or green. The all-black glove may be worn with good taste everywhere.

## SOME NEW THINGS IN BAGS

Latest Contrivances in Leather Are Practical and Regarded as Beautiful.

When the smart woman goes traveling or shopping, she simply must have the right sort of bag.

The new leather shopping bags range in size from the exquisite envelope shapes with varied compartments in pastel tints and an enameled clasp, to the bigger handbags of tanned pigs-skin, colored morocco or black patent.

There is the small black or colored leather auto case all fitted up with everything for daily use.

There is the attractive overnight case, of buffed alligator or black cobra, lined with moire and fitted up completely. This is large enough for a nightgown and bedroom slippers and perhaps a diaphanous negligee.

As for the fitted suitcase, it is a work of art as well as of comfort.

One particularly attractive one has the removable tray which may be converted into a separate toilet case. The toilet articles are of tortoise, the lining of moire, the leather is black seal.

### Up-to-Date Ruches.

The up-to-date ruches shown at the show windows of some of the new firms are exceedingly interesting. These ruches are sometimes made of narrow strips of silkened silk, sometimes they are starched. They are placed where the full skirt is attached to a slender plain bodice, and they are a distinctively characteristic touch to the dress.

### Plumes With Silvered Ends.

Plumes with silvered ends are one of the prettiest trimmings of the early morning coats. The hats themselves are light, the plumes are placed close together, the feathers are

woman Civil War Spy.

A woman was the most dramatic of the Civil War spies. She was Emma Edmonds, who early had an ambition to be a foreign missionary. At the start of the war she became a nurse with the Army of the Potomac; later she was in the hospitals, and when headquarters wanted a spy she volunteered. Eleven times Emma Edmonds entered the Confederate lines in disguise and was not caught. Once she went as a Negro youth and deceived the Negroes with whom she worked. She brought back plans of fortifications and such scraps of military intelligence as she could pick up. As a Negro, she was sent to Confederate headquarters to cook, and there obtained valuable papers. During Pope's Virginia campaign, she made three visits to the enemy in 10 days and returned each time with valuable information.

**Explosives Place Ships' Bolts.**

In the performance of some government work it was found necessary to find a bolt or manner of placing a bolt so that it would withstand unusually high shearing stresses, and two successful methods were devised. In order to make an absolutely faultless fit of the bolt in the first case the bolts were immersed in liquid air until they contracted sufficiently to enter the holes quite easily, but when they had gained their normal temperature again, they expanded to such an extent that the holes were filled. The other scheme consisted of making a small hole along the axis of the bolt and, after it had been placed, the hole filled with explosive, and when this was discharged the bolt was expanded and caused to grip the plates. Subsequent tests proved that each of these methods filled the unusual demands.

### The Land of Wonders.

Santa Clara county, California, is the land of wonders. The latest is the dancing egg. It is laid by an as yet unidentified insect on the leaves of oak trees. Masses of those eggs cling to the under side of the leaf, and as they drop to the ground and dance about, they drop to the ground and dance about. By holding an oak twig containing any number of eggs to one's ear a crackling sound may be heard, like the splitting of electric sparks. The shell contains a tiny grub, working for release. In many towns collections of the eggs are on exhibition. When laid on a table these eggs bound about and spring into the air, sometimes to a height of 10 inches. They are particularly active in the early morning.

**Why Coins Are Milled.**

The milling round the edges of coins, B. K. (Woolwich), was introduced just over two centuries ago in this country. Previous to that time quite a number of people made a considerable income by filing a little piece off each gold and silver coin that passed through their hands. Things became so bad that coins often lost a quarter of their weight within a few months of issue. Even the strictest laws and the most terrible punishments failed to stop the practice, and our coinage became hopelessly debased. Milling coins put an end to it at once, for you cannot clip or file a milled piece without giving the show away.

**A Happy Couple.**

"Darby and Joan" were an old-fashioned, conservative married couple, famous for their long life and done-deadly fidelity. They are said to have lived over a century ago in Healaugh, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Darby and Joan are the hero and heroine of a ballad "The Happy Old Couple," of uncertain authorship, although sometimes ascribed to Matthew Prior. According to another authority, however, the author was Henry Woodfall, and the originals were John Darby, printer of Bartholomew Close, who died in 1730, and his wife Joan. Woodfall was an apprentice in the service of John Nelson Darby, an English theological writer.

**In Those Days.**

It was a merry place, London, in those days, and that's the truth. There was a difference between a gentleman and a common fellow in those times. We wore silk and embroidery then. Now every man has the same coachmanlike look in his belcher and caped coat, and there is no outward difference between my lord and his groom. Then it took a man of fashion a couple of hours to make his toilette, and he could show some taste and genius in the selecting it. What a blaze of splendor was a drawing-room, or an operahouse, or a galah night!—Thackeray.

**"Grecian Rays."**

The beams of light sometimes seen radiating from the sun when not far from the horizon are called "grecian rays." They are due to rays of light passing through breaks in the clouds and made visible by dust or fine drops of water in the air. Their apparent divergence is an effect of perspective. The phenomenon is popularly described as "the sun drawing water." Sailors speak of the "sun's back-stays," while they or white of the "rosy-fingered dawn."

**Honey From Estonia.**

In 1920 the honey exports, consisting of 10,000 boxes and 182,723 pounds, in Czecoslovakia amounted to returns from the office of statistics, a report to the Trade Commission Board. The honey produced in central Europe last year, valued at 10,000,000 pounds, and the yield of 200,000 boxes, valued at 1,000 boxes.

**Have You Seen Protein?**

Protein is a slightly rich-colored, yellowish-green, and has a strong, pleasant flavor.

## Children Cry FOR FATHERS

## Historical and Genealogical

## Notes and Queries

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1921

## NOTES

(Continued)

1814

Jan. 24th. A public dinner was given to Com. Perry at Washington.

The speech of Hon. Elisha R. Potter, in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the bill making further provisions for filling the army, was published in the Mercury February 26.

A splendid service of plate was presented by the citizens of Boston to Commodore Perry.

The Swedish Brig, Little Francis, Captain Briggs, 22 days from St. Barts, was chased on Smith's Beach, on the east side of Rhode Island, by the British Sloop of War Niimrod, and set on fire. Every exertion was made by the militia of Middletown and the 3d Company of Militia from Newport and a detachment of seamen from the U. S. Flotilla, to prevent the Brig from being fired, but having no canon with them their efforts were ineffectual. The Niimrod fired nearly two hundred cannon balls, of which one killed one of the Middletown company and another took off the leg of Isaac Bassett, a seaman belonging to the flotilla. The fire was extinguished and the vessel and part of the cargo saved.

The First Congregational Church in Providence, was burnt down on Tuesday, the 14th of June. This church was a splendid edifice and was built in 1795.

It cost, including an organ and bell, thirty thousand dollars. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The building was insured for \$10,000.

By an agreement with the United States the Artillery Company took possession of Fort Greene.

John Carter, Esq., died at Providence, on the 15th of August, aged 63 years.

He was a native of Philadelphia, and served his apprenticeship with Benjamin Franklin. He was the proprietor of the Providence Gazette, which he edited upwards of 45 years.

The American fleet, under Com.

MacDonough, defeats the English fleet under Com. Donnay on Lake Champlain.

The Americans had 52 killed and 58 wounded. The British loss was about 260 killed and wounded, including their Commander, Com. Donnay, who was killed. All their vessels, excepting three galleys, were captured.

Com. Creighton issued a proclamation against the inhabitants of Block Island, forbidding their boats, etc., from entering the ports of the State.

1815

In conformity to the President's proclamation, a National fast was observed on Thursday, the 12th of January.

The U. S. Frigate President, Com.

S. Decatur, was captured by a British squadron, off Long Island, after a bloody engagement.

Rev. Samuel Wydown, a native of England, preached at the Second Baptist Church in Newport this year.

Walter Channing, Esq., late of the firm of Gibbs and Channing, removed from Newport to Boston.

The treaty of Peace, between Great Britain and the United States of America, was signed at Ghent, and was ratified and proclaimed by the President of the United States, on the 18th of February, 1815. Great rejoicing took place throughout the United States, in consequence.

In Newport, the news was received by express from Bristol, on Tuesday,

the 14th of February, and issued at 3 o'clock in the morning from the Mercury Office, in a hand bill. It was re-

ceived by all classes with the most lively joy and gratitude; the militia companies paraded and in the evening

the town was brilliantly illuminated.

The anniversary of American Inde-

pendence was celebrated in Newport

by a prayer by Rev. Mr. Wydown, a poem by Geo. Wanton, reading of the Declaration of Independence by Henry J. Cranston, and an oration by Nathaniel Hazard, Esq.

On Saturday, the 23d of September, the town of Newport was visited by

one of the most awful and destructive

storms ever experienced there; sweep-

ing away and laying prostrate nearly

everything in its course. The gale

commenced early in the morning at

the northeast and continued to in-

crease in violence, the wind varying

from N. E. to S. E. and S. W. till

about 11 o'clock a. m., when it began

to abate, and at one o'clock all damage

from the wind and tide was over, and

the afternoon was fair and mild.

The tide was three feet and a half

higher than it was ever known before.

Two dwelling houses and nine stores

and workshops, on the Long Wharf,

were carried away by the violence of

the wind and tide and those which

withstood the gale were rendered al-

most useless by the vessels driving

against them, and a large amount of

goods was lost. One of the houses

was occupied by Mr. Andrew V. Allen,

whose family, five in number, perished.

The wharves on the Point, with most

of the stores, stables, etc., were car-

ried away. The wharves in the other

parts of the town, their stores, all

sustained great injuries. The Martin

store on the Long Wharf, was re-

moved nearly six feet from its foun-

dation, and a large three-story store

belonging to Rhodes and Cahoon, was

floated into the harbor.

The town sustained considerable

damage, many of the streets were ren-

dered impassable by a quantity of

lumber, etc., lying about in every di-

rection.

The steeples of the First and Second

Congregational Churches were blown

down and the roof of the Episcopal

Church partly blown off, and the other

public edifices sustained considerable

injury. After the storm, all the win-

dows were covered with a fine salt,

which was conveyed from the ocean,

and the leaves of the trees from the

same cause were bruised and blasted.

The shipping in the harbor suffered

severely, being drifted about at the

mercy of the wind and sea. Of all the

vessels at anchor, only one sloop rode

out the gale. Most of the vessels were

driven over the wharf into the Cove.

Furniture, boxes, etc., and lumber

were driven up by the tide, as far as

Third street on the Point.

The farmers on the Island suffered

great injury by their fruit, grain, etc.,

being blown down, and the grass

killed by the salt spray which covered it. Many of the fruit trees were entirely ruined. John Irish and two of his workmen were drowned at Sachuest Beach in an attempt to save his boats and seine.

The Stone Bridge which connected the Island with the Main, was rendered impassable, a great part of the cap stones, with the draw bridge and the toll house being carried away, and a channel about 300 feet long and 30 feet wide, where the toll house stood, was made. The lighthouse at Point Judith was swept off and William H. Knowles, a respected farmer, his son, and four of his workmen in attempting to save his boats, were drowned.

The storm did not extend much beyond New England. In New York it was hardly felt.

At the session of the Supreme Court at South Kingstown in October, William Smith and James Billings were found guilty of burglary and received sentence of death.

One month later William Smith and James Billings, who were condemned to be hung at South Kingstown, had their sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

Died in New York, Feb. 24, 1815, Robert Fulton, Esq., aged 49, the celebrated inventor of the steam power as applied to vessels.

1816

The U. S. Frigate Java, Com. O. H. Perry, sailed from Newport Jan. 23, 1816, for the Mediterranean. She took out the ratified treaty with Algiers.

The physicians of Newport agree to vaccinate the poor, without fee or reward.

Fire: The house of William S. N. Allen on Long Wharf came near being consumed by fire on Monday night, but was successfully extinguished.

The Stone Bridge that was nearly destroyed in the September gale of 1815 was repaired and was nearly finished on the first of June, 1816. It cost about \$20,000 to repair it.

1817

A bank in Newport was incorporated. It was first called the Eagle Bank, but was afterwards called the Merchants Bank.

The steamboat Firefly, Capt. Smith, Commander, commenced her trips between Newport and Providence, May 26, 1817.

On the arrival of Gov. Jones at Newport, on the evening previous to the election in May, he was received by a detachment from the Artillery Company, under the command of Robert B. Cranston, the Second Lieutenant of said Company, who, without reflection, directed the music to play "The Rogue's March," which gross insult was resented by the General Assembly, by ordering a court martial.

It appearing on trial that Mr. Cranston was not on duty at the time the court decided that he was not liable.

James Monroe, President of the United States arrived at Newport June 23d, 1817, accompanied by several officers, on which occasion the house occupied by Com. Perry, and owned by Walter Channing, in Thames street, was procured by the town council for his reception.

On Nov. 22, 1817, the Newport Mercury was first published by W. & J. H. Barber.

1818

A new insurance company was formed in Newport called the Ocean Insurance Company.

Richard Durfee, who lately kept a tavern in the Martin house in Newport died suddenly at Groton, Conn., where he had lately returned; it was said, by taking poison. During the war he was accused of having forcibly carried on board a British man-of-war, two seamen who had deserted, and the public indignation was so great that he was removed to Newport. His age was 48 years. He was a native of Rhode Island.

THE END

Mr. George W. West, who died at the Newport Hospital on Thursday afternoon at the age of eighty-five years, was a native of Westerly, but had spent a large part of his later life in Newport with his son, Mr. George E. West, on Third street. The remains were taken to Westerly for interment.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Coggeshall of Brookline, Mass., spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. John Freys in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Oman spent Thanksgiving in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin G. Oman.

Mr. John B. Mason celebrated the

eighty-second anniversary of his birth at his home on Division street on Friday.

Mr. Arthur B. Comerford has returned from a stay of several weeks at Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Meaning of "Idaho."

The name "Idaho" was derived from a Shoshone Indian word which means "the gem of the mountains," and refers undoubtedly to the brightness of the shining sun on the mountain tops of the state.

The Oldest Science.

Astronomy has the glory of being the oldest of the sciences. It was by watching the spangled heavens that man first got his conception of an ordered universe, and from that the idea of other things governed by law.

When a Feller Needs a Friend.

Among the day's pathetic figures is the youngster who, as the school year draws to a close, seeks a diplomatic way of informing the old gent that he failed to pass.

In No Hurry.

"Slang," says one of its advocates, "eventually becomes part of the language." All right—well wait.

Votaries Attend to That.

History repents itself, but gossipy doesn't have to.—Boston Transcript.

## IDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

Berkeley Dramatic Club  
The annual election of officers of the Berkeley Dramatic Club was held recently in the Berkeley Parish House. Mr. Russell M. Peckham presided over the meeting. The following officers were elected:

President—William S. Bailey, 8d.  
Vice President—LeRoy Peckham.  
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Florence Barker Peckham.  
Secretary-Treasurer—Miss Amy Denney.

Executive Committee—Mrs. Lewis B. Plummer, Miss Ethel L. Wyatt, Gordon D. Oxen and Russel M. Peckham.

The entertainment committee for the next meeting is Mrs. Florence B. Peckham, Harold Goddard and Gordon D. Oxen.

Gloria Pemiteo, the 13-year old Portuguese girl who was run over by an automobile about a month ago, has returned to her home at the William Anthony place from the Newport Hospital. She had a broken arm and a broken leg. Her arm is still in a sling and her leg in a plaster cast.

An army truck going toward Newport one evening recently about 10:30 skidded and struck the bank just north of the town hall. The left wheels were stuck in the mud in the deep gutter, and it was removed with great difficulty.

Improvements are being made at the Fales place, at one time owned by Mr. Aurel Batonyi, which it is reported has recently been sold. The bushes which had grown so dense in front that the house was hardly visible, have been trimmed out or cut down. This place is on the East Main Road opposite Valley road.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Irish held an informal reception on Friday evening in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.

Services were omitted at the Holy Cross Church on Sunday, owing to the canvass for the nation-wide campaign, which was made by the following members of the parish: Mrs. Henry DeBlois, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Simons, Mrs. Pascal M. Conley, Mrs. Harold Chase, Mrs. Daniel Chase, Mrs. Willard Chase and Mrs. George W. Thurston.

The Wednesday evening prayer service of